

POND LINER INSTALLATION

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

A flexible pond liner allows you the freedom to design and create your own personalized pond design. Before you get started there are a few important things to consider:



Location – your pond should be located in an area that offers a level space for the entire pond. Avoid low lying areas to protect against water runoff causing flooding or unwanted residues affecting your pond's ecosystem.

If your pond requires electricity, access to GFCI (ground fault circuit interrupter) power at a safe distance (five feet) is important.

A healthy balance of sun and shade is ideal, with an average of six hours of sunlight per day for ponds that contain plants or fish. Ponds with aquatic life also need an area that offers shade during the hottest parts of the day. Ponds should not be located directly under trees. Consider adding protection from falling leaves or other organic debris that can decompose in the bottom of your pond without adding potentially toxic elements to your fish or plants.

Size, Shape, and Depth - Decorative ponds must simply be deep enough to provide sufficient water for your pump and hide the plumbing components from view. *Functional* ponds (with plants and fish) should be a minimum of 18 inches in depth to accommodate plant life, with deeper areas in the 24- to 36-inch range as a minimum for exotic Koi fish.

Creating shelves near the perimeter, six to eight inches below the intended water surface, provides an area for plants and helps secure the liner. Walls at a 30 degree angle provide a smooth transition to the perimeter.

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WARNING

- Please check local building codes regarding maximum depths, and whether fencing or protective barriers are required to restrict access.
- Ensuring the area is free from any underground utilities before digging begins, Remember: “**Call before you dig**”!
- Please follow all local electric codes, and use properly rated components when adding electrical components to this feature to your project.

CALCULATE YOUR POND SIZE:

We recommend a minimum depth of 18 inches at the deepest area of the pond. You will need to allow for overlap (typically 10 inches on each side) of the liner around the perimeter of the pond.

Note: For a typical installation, the finished perimeter size of the pond is calculated as follows:

Liner width (in feet) **subtracted** by 4 feet

PLUS

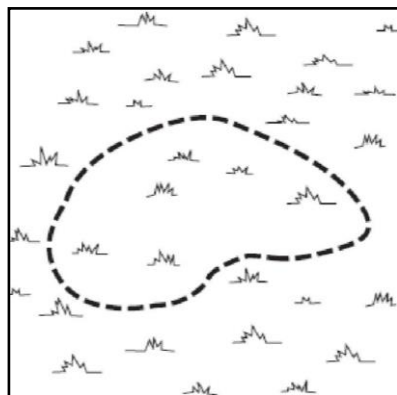
Liner length (in feet) **subtracted** by 4 feet

So for example, a 10 foot by 10 foot liner will create a finished pond 6 feet wide by 6 feet long (at 18 inches deep).

The finished volume of your pond in gallons can be approximated by multiplying: Length x Width x Depth x 7.5.

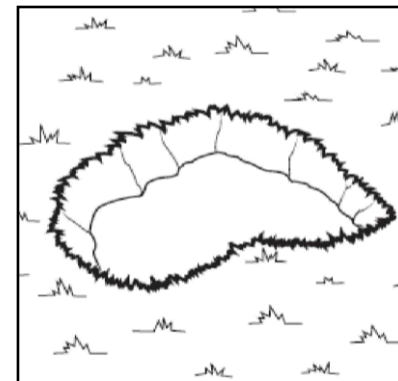
INSTALLATION

1. Using a can of spray paint, garden hose or other marker, outline the perimeter of your proposed pond. This will allow you to visualize what the finished pond will look like and ensure you are satisfied with the design and location.

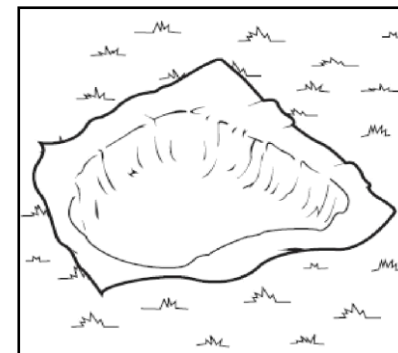


INSTALLATION

2. Dig and remove the soil from the outlined area. Check for and remove any sharp objects that may damage the liner when it is installed. Now add approximately 2 inches of sand over the entire area of the pond and compact it. The sand will help to cushion and protect the liner and prevent it from moving around. A pond liner underlay (sold separately) can also be used for this step instead of sand.



3. Open and spread out the liner. Drape the liner over the excavated hole, allowing approximately 10 inches of overlap on each side. Check for and wrinkles or folds in the liner.



4. Slowly add water to the pond. Address any wrinkles or folds as the pond begins to fill with water. Dig a small trench around the perimeter of the pond to hide the overlap. Cover it with landscaping stones or other materials.

